



Judicial Council of California

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

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Dear Prospective Court Interpreter:

Enclosed is the information you requested on how to become a court certified or registered California interpreter. By requesting this information packet you have made the first step toward a unique and challenging career.

As a court interpreter, you will play a key role in our trial courts by interpreting for defendants, litigants and witnesses, thereby helping to insure access to justice for thousands of Californians with limited English proficiency. In a state where 224 languages are spoken, the need for qualified court interpreters is tremendous. You will have the opportunity to experience California's cultural diversity firsthand and be part of a select group of specially trained professionals who have merged their language skills and their ideals of public service in the rewarding career of court interpreting.

We look forward to working with you toward your goal of becoming a certified or registered court interpreter.

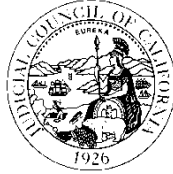
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COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COURT INTERPRETING PROFESSION

1. What is a court interpreter?

A court interpreter is anyone who interprets in a criminal or civil court proceeding (e.g., arraignment, motion, pretrial conference, preliminary hearing, deposition, trial) for a witness or defendant who speaks or understands little or no English.

Court interpreters must accurately interpret for individuals who possess an advanced level of education and an expansive vocabulary, as well as interpret for persons with very limited language skills, without changing the level of the language spoken (“register”) by the speaker. Interpreters are also responsible for orally translating written documents from English into the foreign language and from the foreign language into English. It is also necessary to have excellent memory skills and an extensive legal vocabulary in both languages to be a successful interpreter.

2. Is it necessary to have a degree to be a court interpreter?

Although there are no minimum requirements that must be met in order to take the state certification exam, candidates are encouraged to complete formal, college-level course work and training in both languages and all three modes of interpreting before applying for the examination. There are several colleges and universities throughout the State of California that offer introductory courses and certificate programs in interpretation or translation.

3. Is special training recommended to become a court interpreter?

Yes, we recommend special training because court interpreting is a very demanding job that requires complete fluency in both English and the foreign language. The level of expertise required for this profession is far greater than that required for everyday bilingual conversation. The interpreter must be able to handle the widest range of language terms that might be presented in the

courts, everything from specialized legal and technical terminology to street slang. Most people do not have full command of all registers of both English and the foreign language and require special training to acquire it.

Interpreter training programs are widely available in English and Spanish; however, training in other languages, with limited exceptions, is not as readily available. We encourage you to contact the programs listed at the end of this packet and request their current information.

For languages where no formal training is available, the following self-study techniques are suggested: (1) expand your vocabulary, (2) develop your own glossaries, and (3) develop and practice interpreting techniques. Suggested skills-enhancing exercises are available to help you develop in the three modes of interpreting: (1) consecutive interpretation, (2) simultaneous interpretation, and (3) sight translation. These self study techniques are also recommended even if formal training is available.

4. What is the difference between a certified and a registered interpreter?

A certified court interpreter is an interpreter who has passed the Court Interpreter Certification Examination in one of California's 14 designated languages: Arabic, Eastern Armenian, Cantonese, Khmer, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese and has fulfilled Judicial Council requirements. The certification exam consists of an English- only written exam and a bilingual oral interpreting exam in English and the designated language. Please note that Western Armenian and Japanese currently remain certified languages. Candidates may *not* take an English oral proficiency exam to become a registered interpreter in these languages. News regarding exams in these languages will be made available as soon as possible.

Additional bilingual oral interpreting exams in other languages are currently being developed. News about exams in other California certified languages will be made available as early in 2011 as possible.

A registered interpreter is an interpreter of a spoken language other than the 14 designated languages, for which there is no state certifying bilingual oral interpreting exam. Registered interpreters are required to pass an English-only written exam and an English oral proficiency examination and fulfill Judicial Council requirements.

5. What happens when a previously non-designated language is designated for certification?

When a language is designated for certification, there is a transitional period in which a new certification exam is developed and registered interpreters in the newly designated language are given time to take and pass the bilingual oral interpreting exam for certification. Once they pass the exam they are now certified court interpreters.

6. Does California have certification reciprocity with other states?

The Judicial Council **currently** offers reciprocity for:

- Federally certified court interpreters
- ASL (American Sign Language) interpreters who hold the Specialist Certificate: Legal issued by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID)
- Consortium oral interpreting exams in other Consortium's member states, *if all criteria for reciprocity are satisfied*. Please note that the California Court Interpreters Program will only recognize oral interpreting exam standards and scores that meet or exceed the requirements in California

For information and forms for the Consortium reciprocity, send an email to: courtinterpreters@jud.ca.gov .

A number of other states honor California's court interpreter certification. To verify reciprocity, please check with the Administrative Office of the Courts for that state.

For a complete list of certification requirements among states that are members of the Consortium, visit the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification's Web site at:

http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/CourtInterp/Res_CtInte_ConsortCertRqmntsSurvey2006Pub.pdf

7. How many times may I retake the written exam (if I fail)?

There is no limit to the number of times a candidate may take the written examination, but there are limits to the amount of time between testing attempts. In accordance with Prometric's scheduling protocol, a candidate is limited to two attempts to pass a written exam for a particular language within any one-year (365 day) period. A candidate must also wait a minimum of 90 days between tests, and must pay the full fee each time the written exam is taken. For more information please visit www.Prometric.com/California.

8. Once I pass the written examination, how many times may I take the oral exam?

Once you pass the written exam, you are permitted four attempts to take and pass the bilingual oral interpreting exam for certified languages or the English oral proficiency exam for registered languages. There is no time limit to take or to complete the four attempts. You can take the oral exam in a particular language only once during any week long exam cycle. If you do not pass the oral exam within four attempts, you must begin the testing process again by retaking and passing the written exam before taking the oral exam.

For more information on the oral exam, please visit:

www.Prometric.com/California.

9. What are the Judicial Council requirements for becoming a certified California court interpreter?

As approved by the Judicial Council on July 7, 1994, candidates must satisfy the following requirements for court interpreter certification:

- Pass the English written and the bilingual oral State Certification Examinations offered by an appointed testing entity;
- Enroll with the Judicial Council;
- Pay the annual \$100 fee;
- Attend a Judicial Council Code of Ethics Workshop

10. What are the requirements for becoming a registered California court interpreter?

Registered interpreters of nondesignated languages must satisfy the following requirements:

- Pass the English written and English oral proficiency exams, offered by an appointed testing entity;
- Enroll with the Judicial Council;
- Pay the annual fee of \$100;
- Attend a Judicial Council Code of Ethics Workshop;
- Attend a Judicial Council Orientation Workshop.

11. What entity is appointed to administer the State court interpreter certification and registration exams?

The Administrative Office of the Courts has contracted with Prometric Inc. to administer the Certified Court Interpreter and Registered Interpreter examinations. More detailed information on the test dates and locations,

registration, study materials, and appeals process are available on the Prometric Web site at: <http://www.prometric.com/California>.

12. What is the job market like for court interpreters?

The demand in California for certified and registered court interpreters, particularly in areas with large immigrant populations, is great. Approximately half of California's certified and registered court interpreters work as permanent employees of the trial courts. Trial courts pay full time staff court interpreters a minimum starting salary of \$68,000 per year plus benefits, depending on location and experience. The other half of California's court interpreters work as independent contractors, hired by the day or the half day by the courts. A contract interpreter must be willing to travel from one trial court to another, and often from one county to another. Currently, contract court interpreters are paid \$282.23 a day and \$156.56 for half day, and are reimbursed for travel expenses for nonlocal travel.

13. Is U.S. citizenship required to be employed as a court interpreter?

U.S. citizenship is not required to work for the courts, however a court interpreter must be able to prove that he or she can work legally in the United States (possess a valid permanent resident card, or work permit issued by the USCIS authorities).

14. Does the Administrative Office of the Courts provide sponsorship for green card, H-1 B visa, or permanent resident status?

The Administrative Office of the Courts does not provide sponsorship for green card, H-1B visa, or permanent resident status.

15. Is certification required to become a sign language interpreter?

Under California Evidence Code §754(f) a qualified sign language interpreter is an interpreter who has been certified as competent to interpret court proceedings by an organization approved by the Judicial Council. The Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc. (RID) is currently the only organization authorized by the Judicial Council to certify court interpreters for the deaf and hard-of-hearing. The interpreter must possess the RID's SC:L certification. Please visit RID's Web site at www.rid.org for more information.

16. How do I become a certified translator?

While interpreters provide oral-to-oral or written-to-oral interpretation, translators work exclusively with written documents, providing written-to-written translation. The Administrative Office of the Courts does not certify translators. For information about translator certification, contact the American Translators Association at 703-683-6100 or visit *<http://atanet.org/>*

17. How may I contact the Court Interpreters Program?

Please direct further questions to CourtInterpreters@jud.ca.gov, or call our toll-free number at 866-310-0689.

SUGGESTED SKILLS-ENHANCING EXERCISES FOR INTERPRETERS OF ALL LANGUAGES

With so few interpreter training classes available it is often difficult to obtain feedback on interpreting performance. The exercises described below will provide both the novice and the experienced interpreter with methods to improve skills in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting and in sight translation.

Effective Listening

- 1) Observe conversations conducted outside of earshot, (e.g., across a room, with the volume turned down on the television, or in a crowded area, such as a shopping center or an airport). Note how facial expressions, gestures, body movements, posture, and eye contact (or lack of it) reveal what the speakers may be saying. What are they talking about? Which, nonverbal cues suggest the nature of a conversation? What language are the participants speaking? How do you know? Do this exercise in all your working languages. How do the cues differ in each language?
- 2) Listen closely to someone you cannot see, such as a telephone caller or radio broadcaster, and analyze the person's manner of speaking: voice pitch, tone, and volume as well as other sounds, such as sighs, hesitations, stutters, and tongue clicking. Do this exercise in all your working languages and compare the differences among them.
- 3) Analyze words and their meanings by asking others what they mean when they use a particular word or phrase. How does their word usage differ from yours?
- 4) Ask someone for directions to a place you know how to get to, then ask for directions to an unfamiliar place. What happens in your mind in each situation? Do you lose your train of thought or do you jump ahead?
- 5) The next time you have a conversation with someone and miss part of what was said, analyze what went wrong. How did you lose your concentration? Were you daydreaming? Were you distracted by an unfamiliar word or a physical interference? Did a previous, unresolved conversation or thought intervene?
- 6) While listening to a speaker, try to determine the speaker's point early in the presentation. At the conclusion of the speech make another evaluation. Were your evaluations the same? Why or why not?

- 7) How and why are “linkage” words (“however”, “but”, “unless”, “therefore”, etc.) used? How do they establish the relationships of ideas? Make a list of these words and analyze their usage. Do this in all your working languages.

Memorization Techniques for Consecutive Interpreting

- 1) How do you remember? Are you a visual or a verbal learner, neither or both? If you forget something you have heard, try to understand what prevented you from storing or retrieving the information.
- 2) Your short-term memory capacity is normally limited to between five and nine bits of information (units of memory), and your ability to recall depends on how well you can organize what you have heard by finding patterns. Have someone read a series of seven unrelated numbers to you. As soon as you are able to repeat the series accurately, try to repeat it backwards. To do this, you must be able to retain the series in your short-term memory.
- 3) Increase your analytical skills by reading a newspaper or magazine. After finishing each story, try to summarize what you read in a single sentence. Do this in all your working languages.
- 4) Try exercise 3 after listening to a news report or a radio or television talk show. Summarize the main idea in a single sentence.
- 5) For the exercises below, have someone read a newspaper or magazine article into a recorder, or record talk or interview programs from the radio or television.
- 6) Limit yourself to non-technical material. Do not record the news, because the newscaster reads from a prepared script. Record increasingly longer texts as your skills improve. You will only repeat the information you hear in the same language, and will not interpret it.
 - a. Listen to the passage without taking notes and try to repeat as much as possible.
 - b. Listen to the passage and write down key words to help you remember the content. Then repeat as much information as possible. Compare the results you achieved with and without notes. Which worked best for you?

- c. As you listen to the passage, try to condense it into a few meaningful units. Organize the information into groups. For example, if a person were to list the schools she had attended and the subjects she studied, you could group the schools by location and the subjects studied by topic. Numbers can be grouped the way people recite phone or social security numbers, in groups of two, three, or four numbers, rather than as a string of unrelated numbers. Please note that when interpreting testimony you should maintain the speaker's word sequence as spoken, except to accommodate the syntax of the target language.
- d. Do not allow your opinions to color your rendition of a speaker's words, even if you have strong opinions about the subject matter. Pay close attention to your reaction to the text while listening, and maintain the same level of language (register) as the speaker.

Note that improving your listening and memory skills is an ongoing and lifelong endeavor. As you gain experience and confidence your skills will improve.

EXERCISES FOR SIGHT TRANSLATION

The exercises outlined below will help you develop skills in Sight Translation. Practice them in all your working languages.

Exercises in Public Speaking

- 1) ***Reading Aloud:*** Stand in front of a mirror and read passages aloud from any book, newspaper, or magazine. A legal textbook, code book, or other legal text is useful for familiarizing yourself with legal language. Record or videotape yourself and analyze the outcome critically. Pay attention to your voice, pitch, tone, hesitations, signs, projection, enunciation, and posture.
- 2) ***Controlling Emotions:*** Practice controlling your emotions while reading aloud texts with high emotional content, such as fear, anger, humor, etc. Make sure you convey the author's intended emotions and not your personal reaction to the subject matter.
- 3) ***Public Speaking:*** Practice speaking before a group of people at every opportunity. People you know will constitute a less threatening audience and will allow you to ease your way into public speaking and build your confidence. Court interpreting is an ongoing exercise in public speaking.

Reading Ahead in Text

- 1) ***Extensive Reading:*** Build up your reading speed and, as a bonus, your vocabulary by reading as much as possible in many different fields.
- 2) ***Analyzing:*** Analyze the content of each text and practice picking out the subject and verb to determine the core meaning.
Example: Although less influential than in Argentina, migration from Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries affected the development of Chilean political culture. Subject: migration; Verb: affected.
- 3) ***Identifying Sentences and Embedded Sentences:*** While reading a text aloud, break up long sentences into smaller, more manageable units.
Example: Juvenile delinquency, which is seen most often among minority youths in urban ghettos, cannot be attributed to the urban environment alone, as it plagues the suburbs as well.
Three separate sentences are embedded in this complex sentence:

- a. Juvenile delinquency is seen most often among minority youths in urban ghettos.
 - b. It cannot be attributed to the urban environment alone.
 - c. It plagues the suburbs as well.
- 4) ***Deciphering Handwriting:*** Obtain texts written by hand (e.g., letters) and practice deciphering the handwriting on the first oral reading.

Analytical Skills

- 1) ***Reading for Content:*** Read a text aloud to a friend and then have the person ask you questions about its content.
- 2) ***Chunking:*** Choose a text and mark off the units of meaning in it.
Example: I was getting ready/ to go out to lunch with/ my mother-in-law/ when/ all of a sudden/ I felt sick to my stomach./ It occurred to me that/ it might be/ something psychosomatic,/ but I later found out that/ I was simply allergic to/ the perfume she always wore.
- 3) ***Using Transcripts:*** Perform chunking with transcripts of court proceedings (or any document with a question-and-answer format). Try to establish a hierarchy of importance of the units of meaning.
Example: Now, Mr. Jones, in your earlier testimony you mentioned that you had seen the defendant in that bar prior to the date of the incident. Can you tell us or give us an approximation of how long before the incident it was that you first saw the defendant in the El Camino bar?
Hierarchy of importance:
- a. How long before the incident
 - b. You first saw the defendant
 - c. In the El Camino bar
 - d. Tell us, or give approximation
 - e. Had seen defendant prior to date of incident
 - f. Mentioned in earlier testimony
 - g. Mr. Jones
 - h. Now
- 4) ***Completing Phrases:*** Have a friend write a series of incomplete phrases. Complete the phrases and determine whether the resulting sentences convey the same idea the friend originally had in mind.

Examples:

- a. After being reprimanded unfairly by her boss in front of her coworker, the secretary tendered

- b. The judge determined that the defendant had strong ties to the community and therefore released him

As you do this exercise, note the errors you make and be aware of how susceptible we are to reaching false conclusions based on partial information.

- 5) **Paraphrasing:** Read a text aloud and rephrase it as you go along, taking care not to change the meaning.

Example: Since political parties are found almost everywhere in Latin America, they would seem to be a common denominator in the region's political life. Yet this is not the case. Cultural, environmental, and historical influences on party development are so varied, they challenge conventional notions. Most nations hold periodic elections, but, like parties, the implications of elections may differ profoundly from those of our own culture.

Rephrased: Because political parties can be found in just about every Latin American country, one might conclude that they are a common thread in the political life of this region. This is not so, however. There is such a great variety of cultural, environmental, and historical influences on the development of parties that commonly held ideas are contradicted. Elections are held periodically in the majority of countries, but the implications of these proceedings, like those of parties, are very different from the assumptions we can make in our own culture.

- 6) **Expanding:** Read a text aloud and expand it (i.e., say the same thing in more words) as you are going along, again taking care not to change the meaning.

Example: In spite of what you may have heard, scientists are just like other people. A scientist walking down the street may look just like an insurance agent or a car salesman: no wild mane of hair, no white lab coat.

Expanded: Although you may have heard assertions to the contrary, there are no differences between scientists and people who are not in that profession. As a matter of fact, if you saw a scientist out for a stroll on the sidewalk, you might mistake him for a person who sells insurance, or an automobile dealer. Scientists don't all have wild manes of hair and they don't always wear white laboratory coats.

- 7) **Condensing:** Read a text aloud and condense it (i.e., say the same thing in fewer words) as you go along, retaining the same meaning.

Example: The multiplicity of cues which are utilized in the categorizing and sorting of the environment into significant classes are reconstructed from the strategies and modes of coping with the problems presented to the subjects. In many situations, no certainty can be achieved; the varying trustworthiness and merely statistical validity of the cues frequently make inferences only probable.

Condensed: Many cues are used to classify the environment. They are reconstructed from the subject problem-solving strategies. Often, because the cues are not uniformly reliable and are valid only statistically, the results are not certain.

- 8) **Manipulating the Register:** Read a text aloud and alter the register or language level as you go along, being careful not to stray from the original meaning.

Example: As I was driving to work in the morning, I noticed that the stop sign which used to be on the corner of Main and 1st had been removed.

Higher level: Upon transporting myself to my place of employment in a motor vehicle at some point in time prior to noon, I observed that the insignia to cause motorists to bring their vehicles to a stationary position, which had formerly been stationed at the intersection of the thoroughfares known as Main and 1st, had been displaced.

Lower level: On my way to work in the morning, I saw that they took out the stop sign that used to be at Main and 1st.

Note: These are learning exercises designed to build mental agility, linguistic flexibility, and analytical skills and to heighten awareness of language usage. In actual sight translation, the interpreter does not paraphrase, summarize, or change the register of the original text.

EXERCISES TO DEVELOP AND IMPROVE SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING SKILLS

The suggested exercises listed here are based on experiences gained in the training of both conference and court interpreters. Since the various modes of interpretation involve many of the same mental tasks, the exercises recommended in the sight translation and consecutive interpreting sections will contribute to the development of simultaneous interpreting (SI) skills as well. The exercises in the sight translation section that are designed to develop analytical techniques are particularly applicable to SI, as are the memory-building exercises outlined in the consecutive interpreting section.

The following exercises, designed specifically to build the skills involved in SI, are divided into those that emphasize dual-tasking and those that emphasize input analysis. These exercises should be done in all of the interpreter's working languages, beginning with the native or more dominant language. They should be practiced daily for about a half hour at a time, as SI skills must be acquired over time to allow for maximum routinization.

Dual-Tasking Exercises

- 1) Have someone record passages from magazines or newspapers on tape, or record radio or television talk shows or interview programs (news broadcasts are not suitable for these exercises because the pace is too fast and the content is too dense). The subject matter of these passages is irrelevant, but it should not be too technical or contain too many statistics and proper names. Essays and opinion columns are good sources of texts for recording. As you play back the tape, "shadow" the speaker: repeat everything the speaker says verbatim. Try to stay further and further behind the speaker, until you are lagging at least one unit of meaning behind.
- 2) Once you feel comfortable talking and listening at the same time and are not leaving out too much, begin performing other tasks while shadowing. First, write the numerals 1 to 100 on a piece of paper as you repeat what the speaker says (make sure you are writing and speaking at the same time, not just writing during pauses). When you are able to do that, write the numerals in reverse order, from 100 to 1. Then write them counting by 5's, by 3's, and so on. Note what happens whenever numbers are mentioned in the text you are shadowing.

- 3) When you are able to do exercise 2 with minimal errors, begin writing out words while shadowing. Begin with your name and address, written repeatedly. Then move on to a favorite poem or a passage such as the preamble to the US Constitution (always choose a passage in the same language as that which you are shadowing). When writing this text, you should copy from a piece of paper placed in front of you. Do not try to write the passage from memory while shadowing the tape.
- 4) While shadowing the tape as in the previous exercises, write down all the numbers and proper names you hear. Then play the tape back and check to see if you wrote them correctly.

The purpose of the above exercises is to accustom your mind to working on two "channels" at once, and to force you to lag behind the speaker. If you find yourself breezing through the exercise with no problem, move on to the next one. You should be taxing your mental capacities to the fullest at all times. On the other hand, if you are having difficulty keeping up with the speaker and are barely able to mumble a few words at a time, move back to the previous exercise until you are comfortable doing it. These exercises should be repeated as many times as necessary over a long period of time.

Analysis Exercises

- 1) Using the same tapes you prepared for the above exercises (or new ones, if you have grown tired of those), rephrase what the speaker says rather than simply repeating it (see the paraphrasing exercise in the sight translation section). Stating a message in different words forces you to lag behind the speaker, waiting until he or she has said something meaningful for you to work with. To change the wording of the message without altering the meaning, you must thoroughly analyze and understand the original message. This exercise also develops your vocabulary because you are constantly searching for synonyms and alternative phrasing. It is perfectly acceptable, and even advisable, to look up words and phrases in a dictionary or thesaurus before attempting to rephrase a passage. It does not matter how many times you go over the tape. Even if you have memorized the passages, you are still deriving benefit from the exercise. Rephrasing simulates mental processes required in SI in that you must abandon the original wording and put the message into a different external form while retaining all of its meaning.
- 2) To develop your ability to predict the outcome of a message based on your knowledge of the source language syntax and style and on your

common sense and experience, do the following exercises with written passages from a magazine or newspaper:

- a. Cover up the latter half of a sentence and try to predict what it says. Do certain key words in the first half provide important clues?
 - b. Read the title of an entire article or essay and try to predict the content. Confirm or reject your conclusion as you read the article.
 - c. Read the article, paragraph by paragraph, predicting what will come next. Again, pick out key words that contain hints about the direction in which the author is heading.
 - d. Repeat exercises a and b with oral input, having someone read the passages to you.
 - e. As you increase your awareness of key words, learn to look for pitfalls that can lead you astray, such as embedded clauses and dangling participles. Develop your ability to skip over those distractions and get to the heart of a sentence or passage.
- 3) Using all the techniques you have developed in the preceding exercises, begin interpreting from the source language to the target language. At first, use the tapes you have already recorded and worked on in the other exercises, then make new tapes specifically for interpreting practice. You may want to choose texts related to law and the courts for this purpose, but do not make them too technical at first. When you feel you are ready, record some actual court proceedings for practice. Court reporting schools are a good source of professionally recorded tapes of law-related texts.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

COURT INTERPRETER PRINT, WEB, AND AUDIO RESOURCES

This list is not comprehensive, nor does it constitute an endorsement of these resources; it is provided for informational purposes only.

GENERAL INTEREST

Berk-Seligson, Susan. *The Bilingual Courtroom: Court Interpreters in the Judicial Process*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, Paperback, 2002.

Conley, John M., and William M. O'Barr. *Rules Versus Relationships: The Ethnography of Legal Discourse*. University of Chicago Press, 1990.

De Jongh, Elena. *An Introduction to Court Interpreting: Theory and Practice*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1992.

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Harding, Edith, and Philip Riley. *The Bilingual Family: A Handbook for Parents*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Lederer, Richard. *The Miracle of Language*. New York: Pocket Books, Simon & Schuster, 1991.

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Macrone, Michael. *It's Greek to Me!* New York: Harper Collins, 2001.

Marquex, Alex. *The New Interpreters Handbook: A Step-by-Step Guide to Becoming a Professional Interpreter*. Anaheim: Iberia Language Press, 1987.

Moore, Joann, and Margaret Fisher. eds. *Immigrants in Courts*. Seattle: University of Washington Press,. 1999.

O'Barr, William M. *Linguistic Evidence: Language, Power, and Strategy in the Courtroom*. New York: Academic Press, Paperback, 1995.

Solan, Lawrence M. *The Language of Judges*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.

Tannen, Deborah. *That's Not What I Meant!* New York: Ballentine Books, 1987, reprinted 1992.

SLANG/IDIOMS

Chapman, Robert L. *Thesaurus of American Slang*. New York: Harper & Row, 1991.

Dalzell, Tom, and Terry Victor, eds. *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*. New York: Routledge, 2008.

Makkai, Adam, Maxine Boatner, and John Gates. *Handbook of Commonly Used American Idioms*. 4th Edition. New York: Barron's Educational Series, 2004.

Spears, Richard A. *NTC's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*. New York: McGraw Hill, 2000.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES AND GLOSSARIES

Benson, Morton, Evelyn Benson, and Robert Ilson. *The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English: A Guide to Word Combinations*, revised ed. Philadelphia: John Benjamin's Publishing Co., 1997.

Garner, Bryan A. *Black's Law Dictionary*, 8th ed. Eagan, MN: West, 2004.
Glazier, Stephen. *Random House Webster's Word Menu*. Revised Sub Edition. New York: Ballantine Books, 1997.

Benson, Morton, Evelyn Benson, Robert Ilson, and Richard Young. *Using the BBI: A Workbook with Exercises for the BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English*. Philadelphia: John Benjamin's Publishing Co., 1991.

INTERPRETING SKILLS/BILINGUAL RESOURCES

Free glossary of English-Spanish legal terms at <http://ernestoromero.net/LS.pdf> 

McKenna, Dennis. Criminal Court Dictionary: English-Spanish Español-Inglés Western Addition. Pasadena, CA: Adelfa Books, 2006.

McKenna, Dennis. Dictionary of Mexicanisms, Second Edition: Slang, Colloquialisms and Expressions Used in Mexico. Pasadena, CA: Adelfa Books, 2006.

Mikkelson, H. The Interpreter's Companion, 4th Edition. Spreckels, CA: Acebo Press.

Mikkelson, H. The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition. Self-Study Package. Spreckels, CA: Acebo Press.

Mikkelson, H. The Interpreter's Edge (multiple languages available). Self-Study Package. Spreckels, CA: Acebo Press.

ACEBO Press
P.O. Box 7485
Spreckels, CA 93962
Ph. 831-455-1507
Fax 831-455-1541
www.acebo.com

Alicia Ernand Productions
P.O. Box 802382
Santa Clarita, CA 91380-2382
661-296-4682
Email: alinick@sbcglobal.net
www.aliciaernand.com

MISCELLANEOUS

http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/CourtInterp.html Click on “Resources for Interpreters” link.

**SUGGESTED BOOKSELLERS WHERE FOREIGN LANGUAGE BOOKS
AND REFERENCE MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE**

Some bookstores dealing in foreign language materials are listed below. The list of bookstores is not complete, and if our readers are aware of others, we would be pleased to print additional addresses in subsequent issues. This list does not constitute an endorsement of these companies, but is provided for purposes of information only.

Dictionaries In All Languages:

Alexander Horn
Internationale Buchhandlung
Kirchgasse 22
Postfach 3340
6200 Wiesbaden Germany
Email: alexhorni@aol.com

Imported Books (Fr-Gr-Sp)
2025 West Clarendon
Dallas, TX 75208
Ph: 214-941-6497

Orbis Books (London), Ltd.
206 Blythe Road, Brook Green
London, W14 0HH
Ph: 44- 020 7602 5541

Schoenhof's Foreign Books (MEP)
76 A Mount Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
E-mail: info@schoenhof.com
www.schoenhofs.com

La Maison du Dictionnaire
98, Bd du Montparnasse
F-75014 PARIS
FRANCE
Ph: 33 (0) 1 43 22 12 93
Fax: 33 (0) 1 43 22 01 77
E-mail : service-client@dicoland.com
www.dicoland.com

Grant & Cutler
55-57 Great Marlborough St.
London, England
W1V 2AY
phone - (44) 020 7734 2012
fax - (44) 020 7734 9272
e-mail - contactus@grantandcutler.com
www.grantandcutler.com

Blackwell, Ltd.
50 Broad St.
Oxford, OXI 3BQ
United Kingdom
www.bookshop.blackwell.com

Hobart International Bookport
615 Main Street – P.O. Box 227
Hobart, NY 13788
Ph: 1-607-538 3010
www.hobartbookport.com/2030408.html

Romance Language dictionaries:

Continental Books Company, Inc.
6425 Washington Street, # 7
Denver, CO 80229
Ph: 303-289-1761
www.continentalbook.com

Ediciones Universal
P.O. Box 450353
Miami, FL 33145
Ph: 305-642-3234
www.ediciones.com

Near East Dictionaries:

Edition du CNRS
15 rue Malebranche
75700 Paris, France
www.cnrseditions.fr
(Good for Middle Eastern languages)

Editions Klincksieck
6 rue de la Sorbonne
75005 Paris, France
www.klincksieck.com
(Good for Middle Eastern languages)

Brill – North American Office
153 Milk Street, 6th Floor
Boston, MA 02109
Ph: 1-617-263-2323
Fax: 1-617-263-2324
Email: cs@brillusa.com

International Book Centre
2391 Auburn Road
Shelby Township, MI 48317
Ph: 1-586-254-7230
Fax: 1-248-879-8436
Email: ibc@ibcbooks.com
www.ibcbooks.com
(Distributes good Arabic Dictionaries)

Otto Harrassowitz GmbH & Co. KG
Booksellers & Subscription Agents
65174 Wiesbaden
Germany'

Ph: 49-0-611-5300
Fax: 49-0-611-530 560
Email: service@harrassowitz.de
www.harrassowitz.de

Representative in North America:
North American Library Services
820 University Boulevard South, Suite
2C
Mobile, Al 36609
Ph: 1-800-348-6886

French and European Publications, Inc.
610 Fifth Ave. (Bet. 49th & 50th St.)
New York, NY 10003
Ph: 212-581-8810
Fax: 212-265-1094
Email: frenchbookstore@aol.com
www.frencheuropean.com

Imported Books, Inc.
2025 W. Clarendon St.
Dallas, TX 75208
Ph: 214-941-6497

Chinese Dictionaries

China Books & Periodicals, Inc.
360 Swift Avenue, Suite 48
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Ph: 1-800-818-2017
Fx: (650) 872-7808
Email: info@chinabooks.com
www.chinabooks.com

Cheng & Tsui Co.
25 West Street
Boston, MA 02111-1213
Ph: 1-800-554-6174
Ph: 1 (617) 426-3669
www.cheng-tsui.com

Joint Publishing co.(In Chinese)
Ting Li Road Tai Po
Territories of Hong Kong, 36 – Blg 3

Ph: 1 852 2523
Fx: 852 281 04201
www.jointpublishing.com

Japan Publications Trading Company
800 Burlway Road, Unit
ABurlingame, CA 94010
Ph: (650) 340-6130
Fx: (650) 340-6133
Email: info@jptrading.com
www.jptrading.com

OCS America 202-347-4233
(Overseas Courier Service)

Kinokuniya 212-869-1700
www.kinokuniya.com

Asian Dictionaries:

Most large bookstores carry dictionaries for Asian countries, however, North Korean dictionaries are available only from Tokyo at the following address:

25-3-2 Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, Japan
Ph: 261-7634-6193

National Book Store, Inc.
Gen. Roxas Street, Araneta Center
Cubas, Quezon City 1109
Philippines
Ph: 49-43-06-09 (Pilipino)
www.nbsstores.com/ourstores.asp

Russian Dictionaries:

Western publishers do not generally buy the publishing rights to Russian dictionaries because the market for such dictionaries (compared to the market for

European dictionaries) is relatively slim. Translators can perhaps find old copies of Russian dictionaries in second-hand bookstores. A listing of new Russian dictionaries may be available from the cultural attaché at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C. Also check major University book stores.

Associated Technical Services, Inc.
(see address above)

Viktor Kamkin, Inc.
12224 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852
Ph: 301-881-5973
E-Mail: kamkin@kamkin.com

Schoenhof's Foreign Books
(now MEP)
76 A Mount Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
E-mail: info@schoenhof.com
www.schoenhofs.com

Oriental Research Partners
Publishers and Library Wholesales
P.O. Box 158
Newtonville, MA 02160
Ph: (781) 642-1216
Fax☎(781) 647-1285

Kubon & Sagner
D80328
Munchen, Deutschland
Ph: ++49 89 54 218 – 0
E-mail: Sabine.Sagner-Weigl@kubon-sagner.de
www.kubon-sagner.com

Czech and Slovak Dictionaries:

Interpress, Ltd.
206 Blythe Road
London W14 OHHEngland
(Contact U.S. Office)
Ph: 888 338-7726
E-mail: info@interpressglobal.com

Polonia Bookstore and Publishers Co.
4738 Milwaukee Ave.
Chicago, IL 60630
Ph: 773-481-6968
Toll free: 1-(866) 210-6451
Fx: 773- 481-6972
E-mail: books@polonia.com
www.polonia.com

Szwede Slavic Books
1629 Main St.
Redwood City, CA 94063
Ph: 650-780-0966 or 650-851-0748
Fx: 650-780-0967
E-mail:
slavicbooks@szwedestlavicbooks.com
<http://www.szwedestlavicbooks.com>

Slavica Publishers
2611 East 10th Street
Bloomington, IN 47408
Ph: 877 SLAVICA
Fx: 812 856-4187
E-mail: slavica@indiana.edu
<http://www.slavica.com>

Nordic Dictionaries:

Tekniska Litteratursallskapet
Box 5073
102 42 Stockholm, Sweden
www.tls.se

Language Book Centre
131 York Street Sydney NSW

Australia
ABN 86 000 650 975
Ph: +61 2 9267 1397
Fx: +61 2 9264 8993
E-mail: language@abbey.com.au
<http://www.languagebooks.com.au/>

Hungarian Books:

Puski-Corwin Hungarian Books
217 E 83rd St
New York, NY 10028 Ph: 212-879-8893

Distributors:

(These distributors provide a free catalogue on request)

ALTA-ESL
13 Adrian Court
Burlingame, CA 94010
1-800-ALTA-ESL
(ESL materials for improving diction
include: Accurate English, Clear
English,
Say it Clearly, Sound Advantage)

Imported Books
2025 West Claredon
P.O. Box 4414
Dallas, TX 75208
Ph: 214-941-6497

Luso-Brazilian Books
809 W 181st St., Suite 222
New York, NY 10033
Ph: (212) 568-0151
Toll Free: (800) 727-LUSO (5876)
Fax: (212) 568-0147
E-mail: [info \[at\] lusobraz.com](mailto:info[at]lusobraz.com)

Ph: 718-624-4000 (outside NY: 1-
800-727-LUSO)

I.B.D. Ltd.
24 Hudson Street
Kinderhook, NY 12106
1-800-343-3531 ext. 10 (to order
catalog)
Fax: 518-758-1959

Continental Book Company
Eastern Division
80-21 Myrtle Ave
Glendale, NY 11385
Tel: 718-326-0560
Fax: 718-325-4276
E-mail: cbc@continentalbook.com

Western Division
6425 Washington St, #7
Denver, CO 80229
Tel: 303-289-1761

Administrative Office of the Courts ♦ Court Interpreters Program

Fax: 800-279-1764

INDEPENDENT STUDY PROGRAMS

For Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Korean & Vietnamese

ACEBO

P.O. Box 7485

Spreckels, CA 93962

Ph: 831-455-1507

Fax: 831-455-1541

Spanish-English Court Interpreters:

- The Interpreter's Companion, glossaries
- The Interpreter's Edge Self-Study Package, interpreter training (includes tapes)
- The Interpreter's Edge Turbo Supplement, advanced training

Spanish-English Medical Interpreters:

The Interpreter's Rx, medical interpreter training, etc.

Cantonese-English Court Interpreters and Korean-English Court Interpreters:

- The Interpreter's Edge
- Generic Edition with the Cantonese/Korean Ta-De Set, includes 8 tapes
- Glossary of Selected Legal Terms, English-Cantonese/English-Korean

Vietnamese-English Court Interpreters:

- Glossary of Selected Legal Terms, English-Vietnamese

Other Languages:

- The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition

Alicia Ernand Productions

P.O. Box 802382

Santa Clarita, CA 91380-2382

www.aliciaernand.com

Ph: 661-296-4682

Fax: 661-296-5864

Audio Presentations for Interpreters of All Languages:

(available on cassette or compact disc)

- Arraignment to Sentencing
- A Comparison of Civil and Criminal Law
- Interpreting at Depositions
- Interpreting at Medical Malpractice, Personal injury and Wrongful Death Proceedings
- Interpreting at Sexual Harassment Proceedings

LIST OF INTERPRETER TRAINING PROGRAMS

The following is a list of colleges and universities that offer court interpreter training programs. This is not a complete list. You are encouraged to call your local colleges and inquire if they offer court interpreter training programs. This list does not constitute an endorsement of these programs, but is provided for information only.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UCLA Extension

10995 Le Conte Avenue

Los Angeles, CA 90024

310- 825-1898

<https://www.uclaextension.edu/interpretation/>

Spanish/English, and Mandarin/English Legal Interpretation and Translation Certificate Programs. These are one-year programs.

UC Riverside Extension

1200 University Ave., Rm. 331

Riverside, CA 92507-4596

951- 827- 5801 ext. 22564

http://www.extension.ucr.edu/academics/certificates/professional_interpretation.html

Spanish/English Interpretation and Translation Certificate Program. This is a one-year program.

UC San Diego Extension

9500 Gilman Drive, 0170-A

La Jolla, CA 92093-0170

858- 964-1046

<http://www.extension.ucsd.edu/translation>

Translation and Interpretation Certificate Program Spanish/English-
Spanish/English Professional Certificate in Translation and Interpretation
CIMCE credits available for select classes
This is a one to two-year program.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITIES

California State University, Fresno

Extension and Non-Credit Programs

Division of Continuing and Global Education

Extension Programs Office

5005 North Maple Avenue, M/S ED76

Fresno, CA 93740-8025

Ph: 559- 278-0418; Fax: 559- 278-0395

<http://www.fresnostate.edu/cge/programs/certs/legal-interpreting.html>

Certificate Award in Interpreting Spanish/English. This is a one-year program.

California State University, Fullerton

University Extended Education

800 N. State College Blvd

Fullerton, CA 92831

Ph: 714- 278-2611 Fax: 714- 278-2088

www.csufextension.org/interpretation

Legal Interpretation and Translation Spanish/English and Vietnamese/English- certificate offered. This is a one-year program.

California State University, Los Angeles

Office of Continuing Education

5151 State University Drive

Los Angeles, CA 90032-8629

Ph: 323- 343-4900, Fax: 323- 343-4954

<http://www.calstatela.edu/extension/sub/professional/legalInter.htm>

Spanish/English Certificate Program in Legal Interpretation and Translation.

This is an eighteen month program.

San Francisco State University

College of Extended Learning

SFSU Downtown Center

835 Market Street, 6th floor

San Francisco, CA 94103

415- 817-4223

www.cel.sfsu.edu/interpretation

Spanish/English Legal & Court Interpretation Certificate Program.

This is a 14-to-16-month program.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Cañada College

4200 Farm Hill Boulevard

Redwood City, CA 94061

650- 306-3141

<http://canadacollege.edu/university/interpretation.html>

Spanish/English Legal & Court Interpretation Certificate Program.

This is a 14-to-16-month program.

Laney Community College

900 Fallon St.

Oakland, CA 94607

510-986-6988

510-834-5740

<http://www.laney.edu/wp/>

With the support of the Superior Court of California –Alameda County. This is a certificate program in Legal Interpretation or Community Interpretation. The program is administered through the Career and Technical Education Division of the college.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES & SCHOOLS

College of the Sequoias

915 S. Mooney Blvd

Visalia, CA 93277 -

559- 730-3700

<http://www.cos.edu>.

Spanish Interpreter Certificate Program prepares students for the oral portion of the state exam.

Monterey Institute of International Studies

Graduate School of Translation and Interpretation Non-Degree Programs

460 Pierce Street

Monterey, CA 93940

Phone and FAX: 831-647-4100

<http://translate.miis.edu/ndp/index.html>

Masters Degree in Translation, Translation/Interpretation, Conference Interpretation, and Translation/Localization Management

two year program or one-year advanced entry.

Administrative Office of the Courts ♦ Court Interpreters Program

National Hispanic University

1427 Story Road

San Jose, CA 95127-3823

408- 254-6900 or 888- 520-9719

<http://info.nhu.edu/>

Spanish/English Interpretation Certificate Program. This is a one to two year program.

Northridge Institute of Interpretation

P.O. Box 920160

Sylmar, CA 91392-0160

818- 644-0407

<http://niiedu.com/Welcome.html>

Spanish/English Court Interpreter Certificate Program

This is an 18 month program. Home Study course also available.

Southern California School of Interpretation

10012 Norwalk Blvd., Suite 120

Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

562- 906-9787 FAX 562- 906-9780

<http://www.interpreting.com/>

E-Mail: SCSINTER@ix.netcom.com

Additional branches are located in San Diego, Corona and Las Vegas, Nevada. A distance learning program is also available. Spanish/English court translation and interpretation courses for interpreters at precertification and continuing education stages. This is a six month program.

OUT-OF-STATE PROGRAMS

University of Arizona

National Center for Interpretation

PO BOX 210432

Tucson, AZ 85721

520- 621-3615

<https://nci.arizona.edu/>

Spanish/English Court Interpreting course offered through the Agnese Haury Institute for Interpretation.

This is a three week course.

New Mexico Center for Language Access in the Courts

in partnership with the Consortium for Language Access in the Courts

505 270-0206

<http://www.nmcenterforlanguageaccess.org/index.php>

Offers certificate in Justice System Interpreting and certificate as a Language Access Specialist. The interpreting course is 20 weeks and includes an internship. Online courses are combined with a face-face internship. Professional development courses available for current interpreters.

Boston University – Center for Professional Education

808 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 270

Boston, MA 02215

Phone: 1-866-633-9370 or 617-353-4497

<http://professional.bu.edu/programs/interpreter/>

Offers certificate in Spanish, Chinese or Portuguese interpreting. Course is 12-18 months with internships available.

University of Northern Colorado

1059 Alton Way, Box 7

Denver, CO 80230

1-866-885-6087

4 semester Certificate Program in Legal Interpreting.

Distance opportunities for interpreter training.

<http://www.unco.edu/doit/home.html>

LIST OF PROFESSIONAL INTERPRETER/TRANSLATOR ASSOCIATIONS

The following list does not constitute an endorsement of any of these associations, but is provided for informational use only.

American Translators Association (ATA)

225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590

Alexandria, VA 22314

703-683-6100

www.atanet.org

California Court Interpreters Association (CCIA)

345 So. Hwy. 101, Suite F2

Encinitas, CA 92024

760-635-0273

www.ccia.org

California Federation of Interpreters (CFI)

12215 Telegraph Road, Suite 210

Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

562-236-2112

<http://www.cfinews.org/>

National Association of Judiciary Interpreters & Translators (NAJIT)

603 Stewart Street, Suite 610

Seattle, WA 98101

206-267-2300

FAX 206-626-0392

www.najit.org

Northern California Translators Association (NCTA)

P. O. Box 14015

Berkeley, CA 94712-5015

510-845-8712

www.ncta.org

Southern California Translators Association (SCATIA)

P.O. Box 802696

Santa Clarita, CA 91380-2696

818-785-3889

www.scatia.org

Translators and Interpreters Guild (TTIG)

8611 Second Avenue

Silver Spring, MD 20910

301-563-6450 or 800-992-0367

FAX: 301-563-6451

<http://www.ttig.org>



2012 INTERPRETER TESTING INFORMATION

Computer-Based Written Exams:

Prometric administers the written exams using a professional computer-based exam delivery network. The computer-based exams are offered at 20 different Prometric testing center locations throughout the state of California. Candidates can take the exam by appointment during normal business hours. A hands-on tutorial is provided before the exam is administered so candidates can become familiar with the computerized exam delivery.

For more information on the computer-based written exams and scheduling protocols, visit www.prometric.com/California.

Oral Exam Administration:

A maximum of two administrations of oral exams for all certified and registered interpreters will be offered in 2012. Please check our website regularly for updates: www.courts.ca.gov/courtinterpreters.

For more information, visit Prometric at <http://www.prometric.com/California/courtintwritten.htm> or contact by phone 866-241-3118 (U.S. and Canada) or +1-651-647-1723 (International).